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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/712,544	CARRIER, SCOTT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Manglesh M. Patel	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 April 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-15* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This **Non-Final** action is responsive to the appeal brief filed on 4/16/2007; prosecution of the application has been re-opened.

2. Claims 1-15 are pending. Claims 1, 6, 10 and 11 are independent claims.

Withdrawn Objections

3. The Objection to the specification has been withdrawn in light of the persuasive arguments.

4. The objection to claims 1-15 has been withdrawn in light of the persuasive arguments.

Withdrawn Rejections

5. The 35 U.S.C. 112 first paragraph rejections of claims 1-15 have been withdrawn in light of the persuasive arguments.

6. The 35 U.S.C. 112 second paragraph rejections of claims 1-15 have been withdrawn in light of the persuasive arguments.

7. The 35 U.S.C. 102(e) rejections of claims 1-15 with cited reference of Scholz et al. (U.S. Pub 2003/0078949) has been withdrawn in light of the newly cited art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. Regarding independent claim 1, the claim describes a system but fails to include any hardware elements in the system such as a CPU. Instead the claims describe the use of a system for a client device, it is unclear since the system is merely steps that may be used by a device only if it was embodied in a computer readable medium. If the system is directed to software it should be embodied inside a computer readable medium, if for hardware it should recite a hardware element in the claims such as a processor. A validation processor is not an actual hardware

element. Furthermore a system that can be used for client devices is not sufficient because the system itself is not tangibly embodied in a computer readable medium to be used by anything. Appropriate corrections are required.

Regarding Dependent claims 2-5 and 15, are rejected because they inherit the deficiencies of Independent claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dziejma (U.S. Pub 2005/0028084, filed Jul 27, 2004, with a valid priority date of Jul 28, 2003) in view of Sokolov (U.S. 6,823,504, filed Nov 15, 2000).

Regarding Independent claim 1, A lightweight pattern validation system for a client device receiving markup defining a form, comprising: a validation processor separate from said markup and configured with a prototype interface for receiving both a field validation pattern and also form based input to be validated against said field validation pattern; and, a validation script library within said client device and packaging said validation processor, wherein the form has at least one form based input field programmed for validation using said validation processor.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been

obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 2, with dependency of claim 1, a library reference to said script library disposed in said markup; and, a function call to said validation processor further disposed in said markup, said function call having a configuration for passing a reference to a value in said at least one form based input field for validation in said validation processor.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 3, with dependency of claim 2, a plurality of additional function calls to said validation processor disposed in said markup, each additional one of said functional calls having a configuration for passing a reference to a value in a corresponding form based input field for validation in said validation processor.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done

on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 4, with dependency of claim 2, a validation shell function encapsulating said function call.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 5, with dependency of claim 3, a validation shell function encapsulating said function call.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Independent claim 6, A pattern validation method comprising the steps of: retrieving a value for a form based input field from a form defined in markup rendered in a content browser; passing said retrieved value along with a validation pattern for said form based input field to a validation process disposed within a lightweight validation library separate from and coupled to said rendered markup; and, validating said retrieved value according to said validation pattern in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been

obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 7, with dependency of claim 6, repeating said retrieving, passing and validating steps for at least one additional value for at least one additional form based input field disposed in said markup rendered in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 8, with dependency of claim 6, performing said retrieving, passing, and validating steps in a validation shell function disposed in said markup rendered in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script

reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 9, with dependency of claim 7, performing said retrieving, passing, validating and repeating steps in a validation shell function disposed in said markup rendered in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Independent claim 10, A pattern validation method comprising the steps of: defining a pattern validation routine to validate form based input provided through a prototype interface to said routine based upon a validation pattern also provided through said prototype interface; packaging said pattern validation routine into a lightweight

validation script library; referencing said lightweight validation script library in markup disposed within a content server configured to distribute said markup to requesting clients; defining at least one form based input field in said markup and further defining a validation pattern for each of said at least one form based input fields; and, for each form based input field and defined validation pattern, disposing a function call to said pattern validation routine in said lightweight script library.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Independent claim 11, A machine readable storage having stored thereon a computer program for pattern validation, the computer program comprising a routine set of instructions which when executed by the machine cause the machine to perform the steps of: retrieving a value for a form based input field from a form defined in markup rendered in a content browser; passing said retrieved value along with a validation pattern for said form based input field to a validation process disposed within a lightweight validation library separate from and coupled to said rendered markup; and, validating said retrieved value according to said validation pattern in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done

on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 12, with dependency of claim 11, repeating said retrieving, passing and validating steps for at least one additional value for at least one additional form based input field disposed in said markup rendered in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 13, with dependency of claim 11, performing said retrieving, passing, and validating steps in a validation shell function disposed in said markup rendered in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 14, with dependency of claim 12, performing said retrieving, passing, validating and repeating steps in a validation shell function disposed in said markup rendered in said content browser.

Dziejma teaches a form field validation engine which is separate from the markup and resides on the client device. Furthermore the engine that handles the validation includes scripts defined by the FVE (form validation engine) code, which includes several scripting functions for validation of each field of a form in the markup. Furthermore all is done on the client device. Also the markup field form includes various standard including Xforms and includes script reference, which is function calls to the FVE. The markers reference such functions in the markup. The form includes an interface for collecting data. (See abstract, fig 3, fig 6, fig 8, paragraphs 5-8, 9-12, 40-41 & appendix A). Although Dziejma teaches the use of JavaScript in the FVE, he only shows function calls defined within the engine and fails to show reference to a separate library objects referenced by JavaScript. However Sokolov explicitly teaches the use of libraries which are interfaced with JavaScript (see abstract). Thus at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have modified the script definitions of Dziejma to include reference to various

JavaScript libraries has taught by Sokolov. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide extensibility to the validation engine by referencing libraries of scripting objects in JavaScript without constantly accessing a server, thus improving form validation on client devices.

Regarding Dependent claim 15, with dependency of claim 1, Dziejma wherein the client device is a pervasive device (see fig 1).

It is noted that any citation [[s]] to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. [[See, MPEP 2123]]

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed in the appeal brief on 4/16/2007 have been fully considered but since prosecution has been reopened and new art has been cited they are moot.

Conclusion

References Cited

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

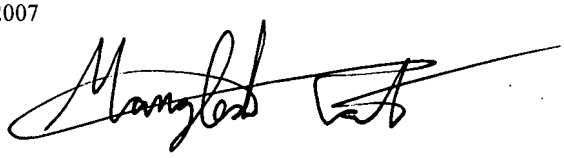
- Chartier et al. (U.S. 7,240,279) discloses "XML Patterns Language"
- Crandall, SR. et al. (U.S. Pub 2002/0198935) discloses "Methods And Systems For Validating The Fields Of A Form"
- Kratky et al., Apply Schematron constraints to Xforms documents automatically, 27 Jun 2006, IBM, pgs 1-9
- Jelliffe, The schematron assertion language 1.6, 2002-10-01, pgs 1-32
- Ogbuji, Validating XML with schematron, Nov 22, 2000, xml.com, pgs 1-6
- Robertsson, An introduction to schematron, Nov 12, 2003, XML.com, pgs 1-10

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manglesh M. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5937. The examiner can normally be reached on M, W 6 am-3 pm T, TH 6 am-2pm, Fr 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S. Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manglesh M. Patel
Patent Examiner
July 21, 2007



CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER